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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/589,871	08/18/2006	Rene Roscher	27579U	3799
34375	7590	01/05/2010	EXAMINER	
NATH & ASSOCIATES PLLC			CHONG, YONG SOO	
112 South West Street			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
Alexandria, VA 22314			1627	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			01/05/2010	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	10/589,871	ROSCHER ET AL.
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>
	Yong S. Chong	1627

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 September 2009.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                  2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1,4,8-11 and 14-19 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 14-18 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1,4,8-11 and 19 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |                                                                                      |                                                                   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)          | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .                                    |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)          | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ .                                                        | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .                        |

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Status of the Application***

This Office Action is in response to applicant's arguments filed on 9/3/09.

Claim(s) 2-3, 5-7, 12-13 have been cancelled. Claim(s) 1, 4, 8-11, 14-19 are pending.

Claim(s) 1, 4, 9, 19 have been amended. Claim(s) 14-18 have been withdrawn.

Claim(s) 1, 4, 8-11, 19 are examined herein.

Applicant's amendments to the claims have rendered the 112, 102(b) and 103(a) rejections of the last Office Action moot, therefore hereby withdrawn. The following new rejection will now apply.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in Graham vs John Deere Co., 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claim(s) 1, 4, 8-11, 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Noe et al. (US Patent 6,613,795 B2) in view of Wurst et al. (US Patent Application 2007/0025923 A1).

The instant claims are directed to a dry powder inhalation product consisting of (3R,2'R)-3[(cyclopentylhydroxyphenylacetyl)oxy]-1,1-dimethylpyrrolidium bromide (with a minimum ee of 90%), ciclesonide, and lactose monohydrate.

Noe et al. teach a method of treating obstructive respiratory diseases, such as asthma and bronchitis, by administering a dry powder formulation consisting of (3R,2'R)-3[(cyclopentylhydroxyphenylacetyl)oxy]-1,1-dimethylpyrrolidium bromide (with a minimum ee of 90%) and lactose monohydrate (examples and claims).

Examiner notes that the limitation drawn to once or twice daily treatment of a clinical condition for which a corticosteroid and/or an anticholinergic agent as well as the limitation drawn to suitable administrations are given little patentable weight since the claims are drawn to a composition. Furthermore, the instant claims do not recite any component in the composition that would distinguish it from a composition that does not recite these limitations.

It is respectfully pointed out that a recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish from each other. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim. In a claim drawn to a process of making, the intended use must result in a manipulative difference as compared to the prior art. See *In re Casey*, 152 USPQ 235 (CCPA 1967) and *In re*

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*Otto*, 136 USPQ 458, 459 (CCPA 1963). Thus, the intended use of a composition claim will be given no patentable weight.

It is further respectfully pointed out that a preamble is generally not accorded any patentable weight where it merely recites the purpose of a process or the intended use of a structure, and where the body of the claim does not depend on the preamble for completeness but, instead, the process steps or structural limitations are able to stand alone. See *In re Hirao*, 535 F.2d 67, 190 USPQ 15 (CCPA 1976) and *Kropa v. Robie*, 187 F.2d 150, 152, 88 USPQ 478, 481 (CCPA 1951). See MPEP 2111.02.

However, Noe et al. fail to disclose ciclesonide.

Wurst et al. teach that ciclesonide is well known to be used in the treatment of respiratory diseases, such as asthma and bronchitis (title, abstract, paragraph 0003, and claims).

Therefore, it would have been *prima facie* obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the claimed invention was made, to combine ciclesonide, as taught by Wurst et al. with the composition consisting of (3R,2'R)-3[(cyclopentylhydroxyphenylacetyl)oxy]-1,1-dimethylpyrrolidium bromide (with a minimum ee of 90%) and lactose monohydrate, as taught by Noe et al.

A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine ciclesonide with (3R,2'R)-3[(cyclopentylhydroxyphenylacetyl)oxy]-1,1-dimethylpyrrolidium bromide (with a minimum ee of 90%) and lactose monohydrate because: (1) Wurst et al. teaches ciclesonide is useful for treating respiratory diseases, such as asthma and bronchitis; and (2) Noe et al. teaches a method of treating

respiratory disease, such as asthma and bronchitis, by administering (3R,2'R)-3[(cyclopentylhydroxyphenylacetyl)oxy]-1,1-dimethylpyrrolidium bromide (with a minimum ee of 90%) and lactose monohydrate in a dry powder formulation. Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would have had a reasonable expectation of success in treating asthma or bronchitis by administering a dry powder formulation consisting of (3R,2'R)-3[(cyclopentylhydroxyphenylacetyl)oxy]-1,1-dimethylpyrrolidium bromide (with a minimum ee of 90%), ciclesonide, and lactose monohydrate.

"It is *prima facie* obvious to combine two compositions each of which is taught by the prior art to be useful for the same purpose, in order to form a third composition to be used for the very same purpose.... The idea of combining them flows logically from their having been individually taught in the prior art." *In re Kerkhoven*, 626 F.2d 846, 850, 205 USPQ 1069, 1072 (CCPA 1980).

### ***Conclusion***

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

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shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yong S. Chong whose telephone number is (571)-272-8513. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 9-6.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, SREENI PADMANABHAN can be reached on (571)-272-0629. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571)-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Yong S. Chong/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1627

YSC